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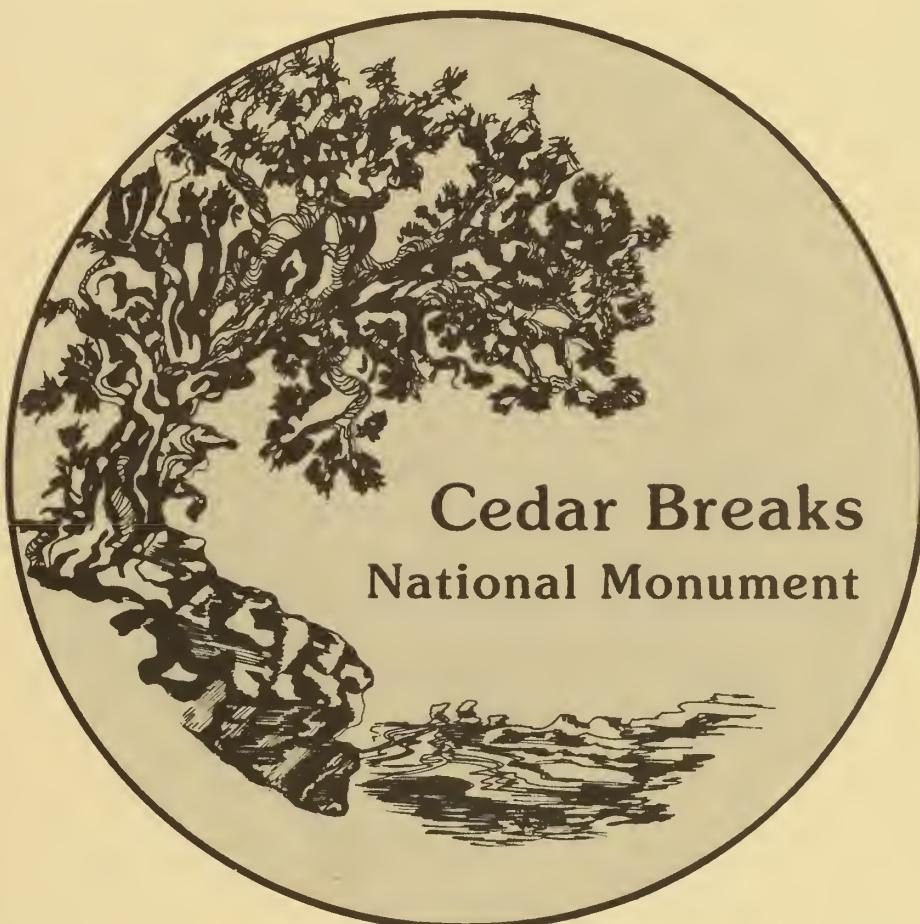
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Statement for Management

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service



Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions of future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended:

Wayne M. Quisenberry
Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument

August 3, 1986
Date

Concurred:

Harold J. Grafe
Superintendent
Zion National Park

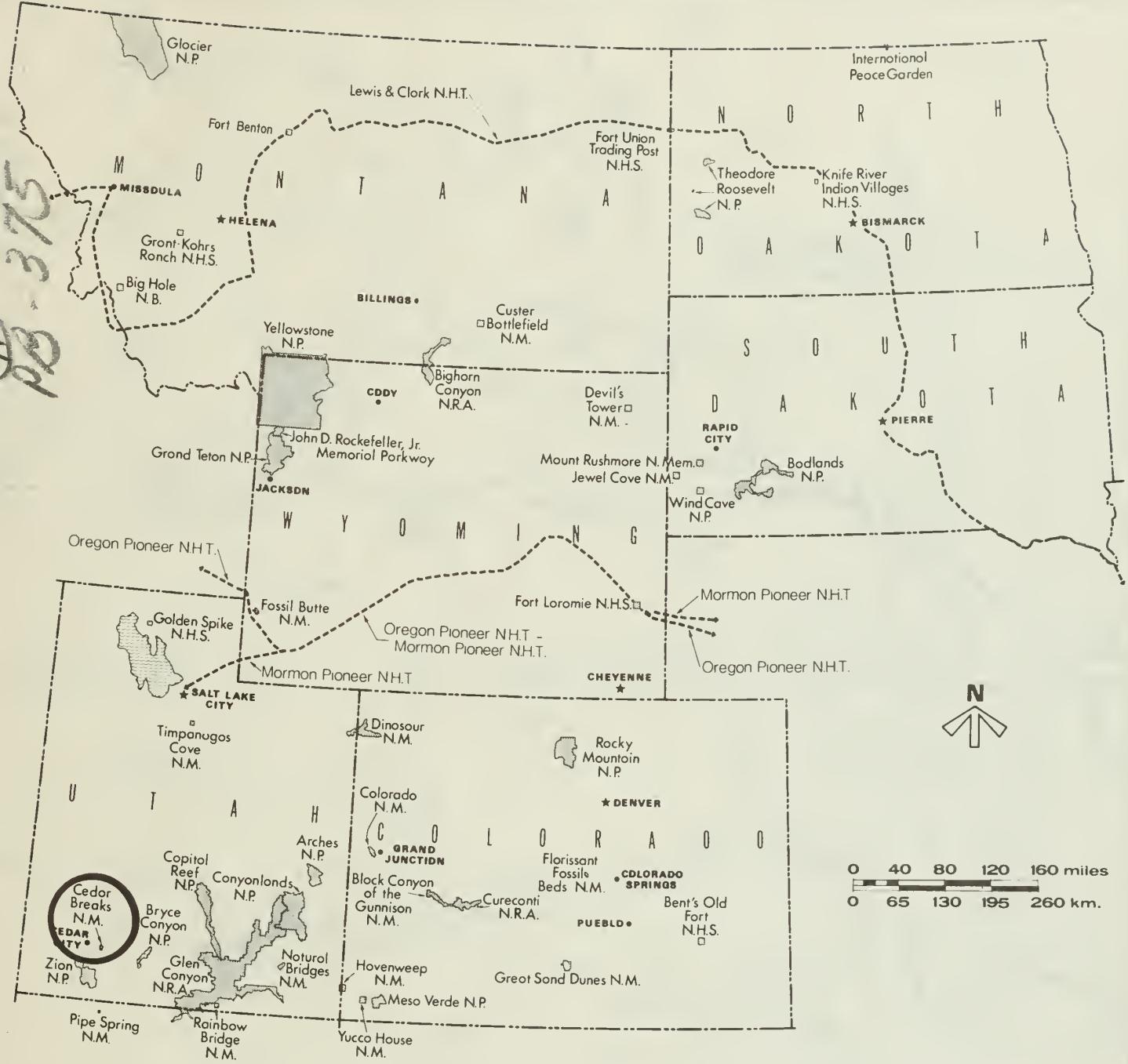
8/5/86
Date

Approved:

Jack Reck
Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

8/6/86
Date

ACME



Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- * Locations of State Capitals

[State Boundary Lines]

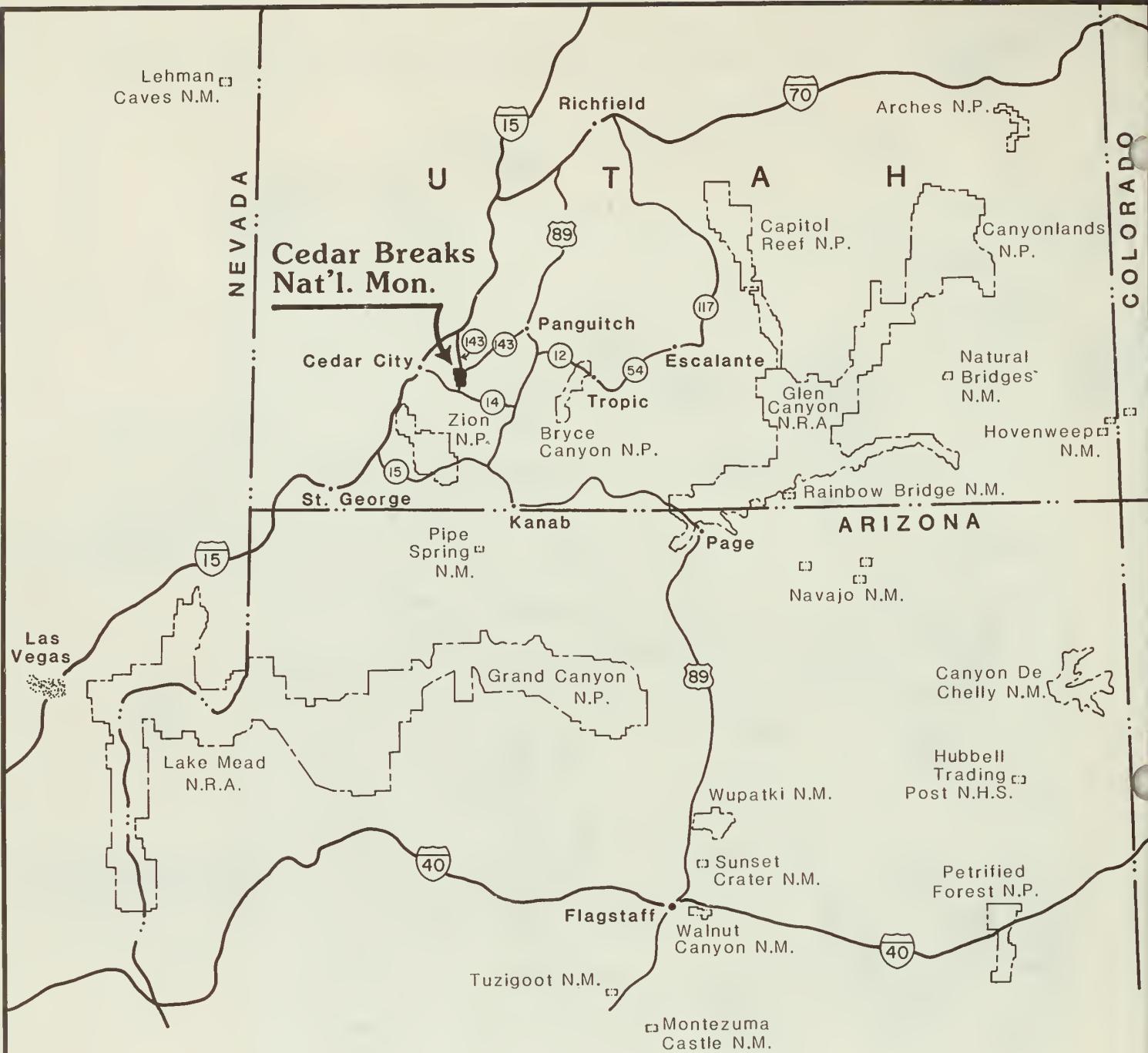
[National Park Service Areas]

----- National Park Service Historical Trails

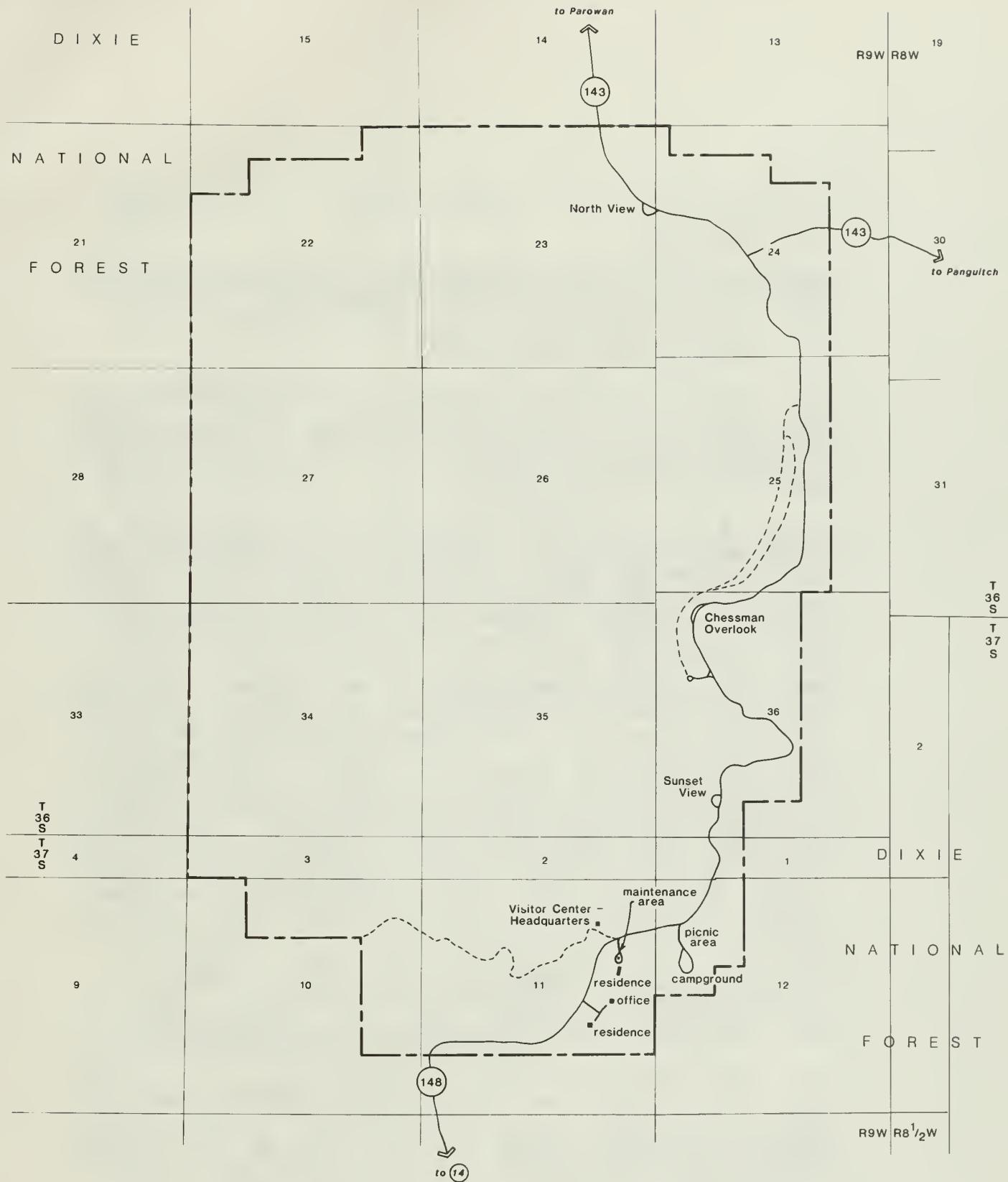
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

United States Department
of the Interior



Vicinity Map
Cedar Breaks National Monument
U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service



BOUNDARY MAP
CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT
 U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

I. LOCATION

Cedar Breaks National Monument is in southwestern Utah in Iron County and the First Congressional District.

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

". . . include said lands within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular cliffs, canyons, and features of scenic, scientific and educational interest contained therein. . ." (Proclamation No. 2054, August 22, 1933).

Cedar Breaks National Monument was established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt by Proclamation No. 2054, August 22, 1933, under the authority of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), known as an Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities, and the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34).

The characteristic topography of this region is that of broad plateaus bounded by receding escarpments. Some of these plateaus are the highest in the United States. The Aquarius Plateau of south-central Utah and Grand Mesa of western Colorado exceed 11,000 feet in elevation. This theme has excellent representation in areas of the National Park System. Outstanding examples are portions of the Kaibab Plateau (Grand Canyon National Park), the Pansagunt Plateau (Bryce Canyon National Park), the Markagunt Plateau (Cedar Breaks National Monument), and Mesa Verde National Park.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. The original boundary established by Proclamation No. 2054 in 1933 was modified on March 7, 1942, (56 Stat. 141) and on June 30, 1961, (75 Stat. 198)). Present approved acreage is 6,154.6 acres. No funding restrictions were imposed by the legislation.

2. The following Special Use Permits are in effect: Utah Power and Light, 12.47 KV electric powerline; Mountain States Telephone, access corridors; a contract with the Utah Power and Light Company allows for

construction and maintenance of powerlines through the park; the power company agrees to supply power to the park.

A Memorandum of Agreement with the Iron County Sheriff authorizes qualified park employees to be deputized. The park agrees to respond to requests for assistance in the vicinity of the park.

B. RESOURCES

Cedar Breaks National Monument is a multicolored amphitheater eroded from the Pink Cliffs member of the Wasatch limestone, which is located on the 10,000-foot Markagunt Plateau of southwestern Utah.

The Pink Cliffs member was a limy ooze deposited in shallow Eocene Lakes near sea level about 55 million years ago. A general uplift and development of fault blocks occurred during the Miocene--dated at about 14 million years before the present. The Cedar Breaks National Monument amphitheater is an escarpment facing westward with rims on the north, east, and south. Erosion has produced ridges and other shapes, although isolated spires are almost absent.

Cedar Breaks National Monument, in addition to the amphitheater (comprising some 75 percent of the monument), produces an abundant, colorful display of subalpine wildflowers. These include the marsh marigold, columbine, larkspur, Indian paintbrush, lupine, and many more.

The ancient bristlecone pines, one specimen dated at 1,630 years, are a significant resource. Also found are limber pine, subalpine fir, Englemann spruce, quaking aspen, and dwarf juniper. Shrubs such as gooseberry, currant, twinberry, and redberry elder often form dense thickets.

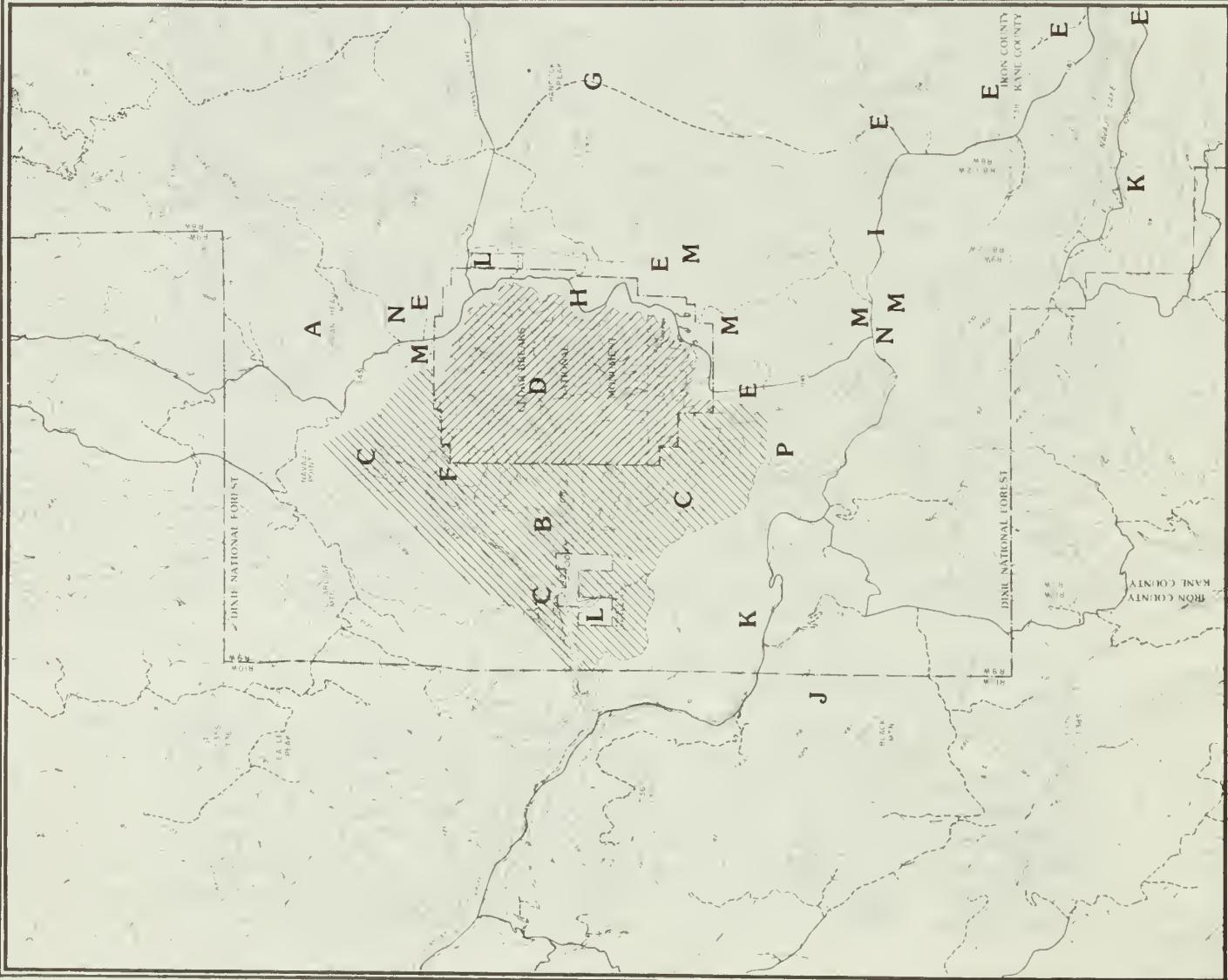
C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

All lands within the authorized boundary of Cedar Breaks are owned by the Federal Government. Lands adjoining the park are also in government ownership and are managed by the U.S. Forest Service, Dixie National Forest, except for a small portion on the east boundary which is in private ownership. There are no present land uses near the park that are incompatible to park purposes. (See the the Land Use and Trends Map.)

CEDAR BREAKS
NATIONAL MONUMENT,
UTAH

LAND USE AND TRENDS

- A-BRIAN HEAD SKI AREA
- B-ASHDOWN GORGE
- C-DIXIE N.F. ROADLESS AREA
- D-CEDAR BREAKS WILDERNESS
- E-DIXIE N.F. SNOWMOBILE ROUTE
- F-RATTLESNAKE TRAIL (N.F.)
- G-HANCOCK PEAK TRAIL
- H-STATE HIGHWAY 143
- I-STATE HIGHWAY 14
- J-BLACK MTN. SKI AREA
- K-U.S.F.S. CAMPGROUND
- L-PRIVATE OWNED LAND
- M-U.S.F.S. GRAZING LEASE AREA
- N-U.S.F.S. WINTER PLAY AREA
- P-BLOWHARD MTN.(FAA)



NOTE: Map base is 1:250,000
Scale: 1 mile = 1.61 km
Elevation is mean sea level

154-80-030
June 83 RMFO

A Memorandum of Understanding negotiated in 1985 allows the Utah Department of Transportation to maintain 1.5 miles of road in the northeast corner of the park. Meetings in the spring and fall establish work to be done and methods of accomplishment for the coming season.

Snow removal on this portion of the road poses a hazard to snowmobilers entering the park via the north and east entrances. A plan is being developed to permit snowmobilers to enter the park using road shoulders adjacent to the plowed roads with marked crossings at Panguitch Lake Junction.

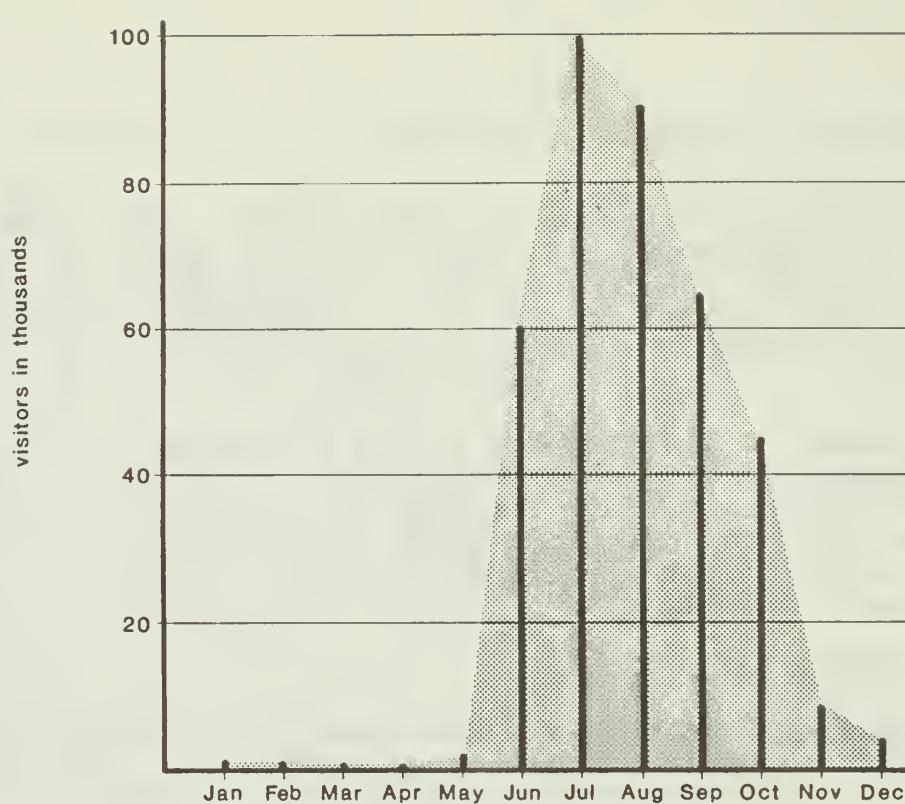
D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

Visitation at Cedar Breaks has been influenced by the 1976 Bicentennial and the availability of gasoline. Visitor use surveys have not been updated and traffic counters are ineffective during 8 months of the year due to heavy snow. Fluctuations in visitation can, therefore, be influenced considerably by the person making periodic spot checks and reporting monthly visitation since no accurate counts can be maintained.

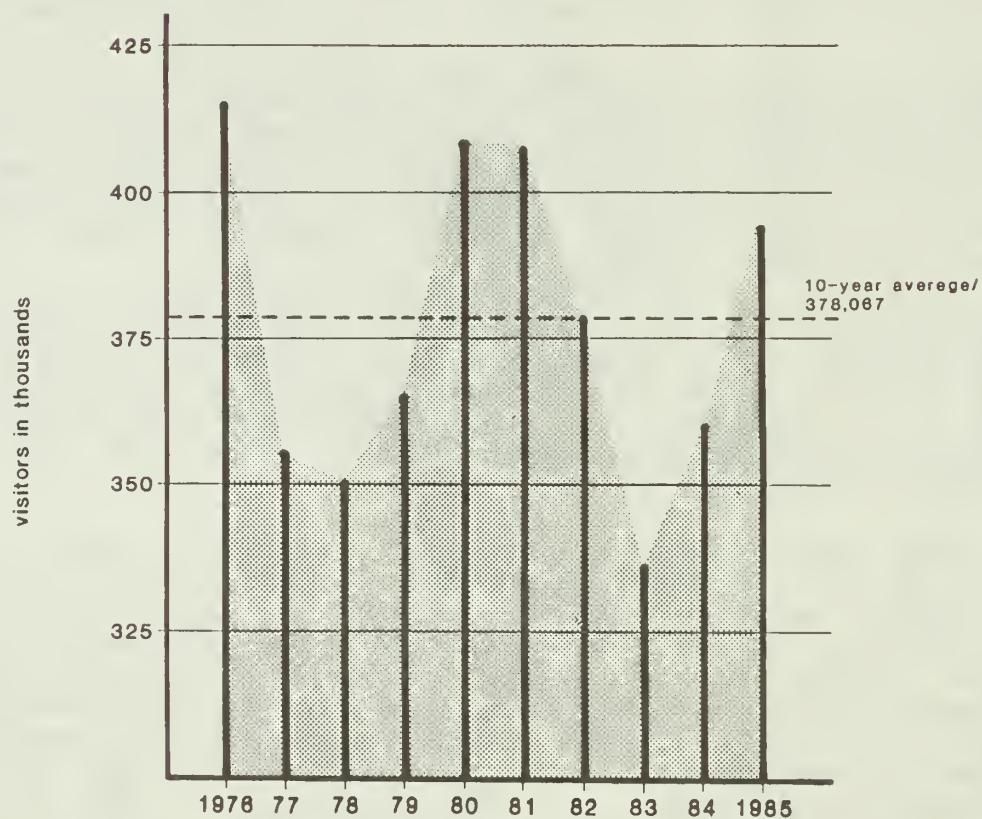
Monthly visits are influenced primarily by weather. The most severe limitation is experienced during the winter and spring months (December - May) when the road is completely closed due to snow. Visitors must reach the park via snowmobile, snowshoes, or cross-country skis. Visitation during these months is estimated based upon spot checks.

Peak visitation occurs on holidays and weekends during the summer. July 4 and July 24 (Utah Mormon Holiday) are traditionally the periods of heaviest visitation. Labor Day weekend can be busy depending upon weather and the scheduled opening of schools within the park's area of influence.

Average visitor stay is estimated at 2 hours. About 20 percent of the total number of visitors stop at the visitor center. Most visitors originate from California, Nevada, and Utah. Visitors arriving by bus make up less than 1 percent of total visitation, and foreign visitors do not arrive in significant numbers. Fall colors also help to extend the season into October when the weather is nice. Senior citizens and local school groups make up a large portion of the fall visitors. Visitor use is also discussed in section 4-B-7 of the General Management Plan.

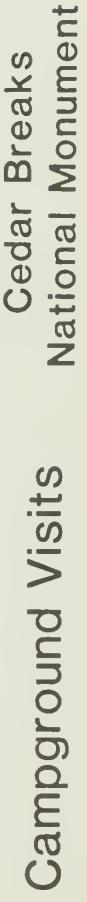


Average Monthly Visitation
1981-1985



Annual Visitation
Cedar Breaks National Monument

Visitor Center Use



June 1983 peak month- 38,297 total

June 1985 peak month- 46,679 total

June 1983 peak month- 38,297 total

June 1985 peak month- 46,679 total

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June 1985 peak month- 46,679 total

June 1983 peak month- 38,297 total

June 1985 peak month- 46,679 total

Visitors in thousands

Campground Visits



June 1983 peak month- 2,697 total

June 1985 peak month- 3,980 total

June 1983 peak month- 2,697 total

June 1985 peak month- 3,980 total

June 1983 peak month- 2,697 total

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June 1985 peak month- 3,980 total

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June 1985 peak month- 3,980 total

number of visitors

National Monument



June 1983 peak month- 2,697 total

June 1985 peak month- 3,980 total

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E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

The main park road is a continuation of Utah State Route 143 and 148 and traverses the park 6.01 miles south to north linking all visitor-use areas. A .3-mile spur road connects the main park road with the Panguitch Lake Road (SR-143) at the east park boundary. The road is narrow and in very poor condition with extensive surface cracking deteriorating subgrade. No bridges exist in the park. There are four roadside information turnouts.

The following buildings are currently in the park.

<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Condition</u>
H.S. 1	Visitor center	Fair
H.S. 2	Residence cabin	Fair
H.S. 4	Apartment (4 units)	Good
H.S. 11	Maintenance shop	Good
H.S. 12	Comfort station (campground)	Good
H.S. 16	Rest room (Point Supreme)	New 1982

The visitor center and residence cabin are historic structures adapted for present uses. Both structures are scheduled for major renovation within 5 years--10-238's are available for both projects.

There is also a 30-unit campground and a 2-acre picnic area that are both in good condition.

The park maintains all water and sewer systems serving the park. The water intake at Blowhard Spring was remodeled in 1985 with a poured concrete cover and locking manhole to prevent unauthorized access. The Shooting Star Spring was abandoned as an auxiliary source and replaced with a perforated pipe collection system in a boggy area west of the pump house. Water is treated and pumped to two metal storage tanks (57,915 gallon and 33,572 gallon) for gravity flow distribution. The storage tanks were painted in 1984 but are in poor condition structurally due to rusting and deterioration of welded seams.

Replacement of distribution lines was begun in 1985 with the installation of new 2-inch PVC lines from the

main to the Ranger Cabin. New 6-inch PVC was installed from the main line to the employee apartment fire hydrant. New 2-inch PVC was installed from the hydrant to the valve in front of the apartment.

Three sewer systems with septic tanks and lateral fields have been adequate for park needs. The tank serving the Ranger Cabin is very old and made of redwood and should be replaced as part of the cabin renovation project (10-238 available). Park soils do not provide much percolation, and in wet years the system at the campground can be overloaded.

The 6.01 miles of main park road is narrow and poorly aligned. Severe cracking takes place annually due to inadequate road base and extremes in temperature. A 10-238 is available to correct these deficiencies and return the road to an acceptable level of safety and serviceability.

The park has a contractual agreement with Utah Power and Light to provide electrical service to the park. The service is provided by overhead lines.

Telephone service is provided by Mountain States Telephone. Portions of the telephone lines have been put underground, and more upgrading of the telephone system is expected.

A park-owned radio system consists of a base station--located in the visitor center--and portables for field use. A second base unit is at the park office at Kolob Canyons in Zion National Park. A repeater on Blowhard Mountain improves coverage and links Cedar Breaks with Zion National Park and Pipe Spring National Monument. Irregular terrain makes radio coverage difficult but new equipment adds to the safety and convenience sought in the radio system.

The park leases vehicles from General Services Administration. Presently, a patrol vehicle and four-wheel drive maintenance vehicle are leased on a year-round basis. During the summer, additional vehicles are added. The park does not own any heavy or specialized equipment.

F. STATUS OF PLANNING

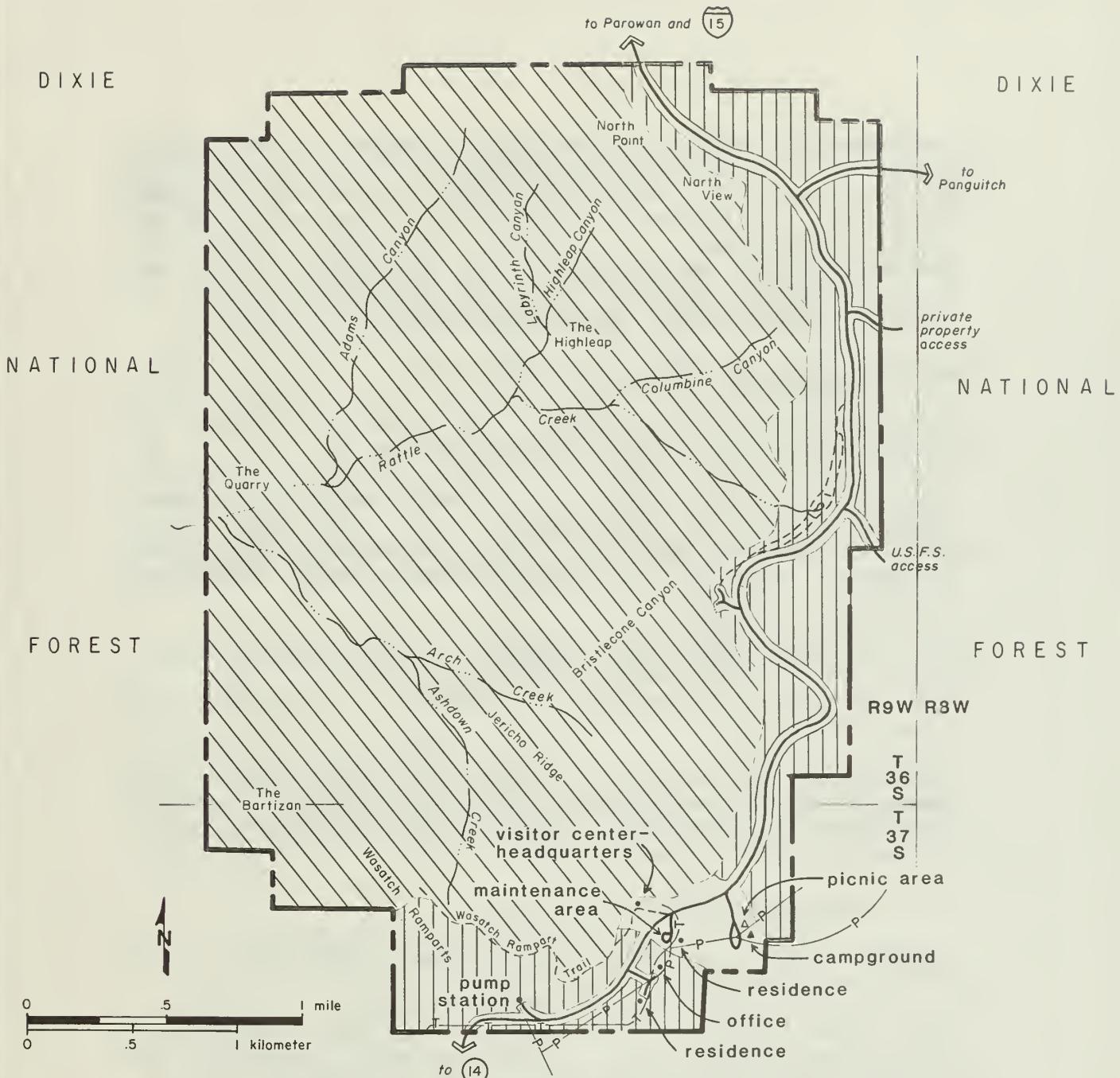
<u>NAME OF PLAN/STUDY</u>	<u>PREPARER</u>	<u>DATE APPROVED</u>	<u>COMMENT ON ADEQUACY</u>	<u>REPOSITORY</u>
General Management Plan	RMRO/CEBR	1984	Current	CEBR
Natural Resource Management Plan	CEBR	1983	Current	CEBR
Cultural Resource Management Plan	CEBR	Pending	Ongoing	CEBR
Proposed Wilderness	CEBR	1976	Current	CEBR
Interpretive Prospectus	RMRO/CEBR	1971	Needs Update	CEBR
Park Safety Plan	CEBR	1985	Current	CEBR
Physical Security Plan	CEBR	1985	Current	CEBR
Road Study	FHWA	1980	Current	CEBR
Wildfire Management Plan	CEBR	1981	Needs Update	CEBR
VIP Plan	CEBR	1985	Current	CEBR
Search and Rescue Plan	CEBR	1981	Needs Update	CEBR
Documented Safety Plan and Special Emphasis Loss Control Program	CEBR	1985	Current	CEBR

The General Management Plan was approved in 1984 and is up to date--10-238's have been written and funding for major projects is included in the multiyear funding cycle. The Cultural Resources Management Plan is awaiting review and approval in the Regional Office.

G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING (see map) (Existing Acres 6,154.6)

1. Natural Zone (6,063 acres)

The majority of the monument is classified as a natural zone composed of a wilderness subzone and natural



- — — monument boundary
- road
- - - trail
- P — power line (overhead)
- T — telephone line (underground)
- natural zone (98.5% of park)
- diagonal hatching: wilderness subzone (78.5% of park)
- vertical hatching: natural environment subzone (20% of park)
- white: development zone (1.5% of park)

Existing Management Zoning Map

Cedar Breaks National Monument - Utah

U.S. Dept. of the Interior-National Park Service

154 80,032-A
Mar. '84 RMRO

environment subzone. In these subzones the natural resources and processes have remained largely unaltered by human activity except for the approved developments essential for management use and appreciation of the park. Development is absent in the wilderness. Development is marginal in the natural subzone and includes park roads and dispersed recreation facilities such as picnic areas and interpretive facilities.

a. Wilderness Subzone (4,830 acres)

Approximately 78.5 percent of monument lands are proposed for wilderness classification.

The wilderness subzone is the land and water proposed legislatively as wilderness, and are now being considered for wilderness. They are managed to protect wilderness values in accordance with wilderness management policies.

b. Natural Environment Subzone (1,233 acres)

Approximately 20 percent of monument lands fall in this classification.

The natural environment subzones are lands that will be managed to provide for environmentally compatible recreational activities based upon and protective to the natural environment.

2. Development Zone (92 acres)

Approximately 1.5 percent of monument lands are in the Development Zone.

This zone includes lands and waters where nonhistoric park development and intensive use, existing and proposed, have altered the natural environment.

This zone is managed to provide and maintain development that serves the needs of park management and relatively large numbers of visitors. Aggregations of buildings, parking lots, service roads, and utilities have been included in this zone. Park roads extending beyond a development center have been included in the natural zone through which they pass. Minor wayside developments permitted in other zones have not constituted a development zone. Development zones have been restricted to the smallest area necessary to accommodate existing or proposed development and use. Development zones were designated

only after considering alternative sites (including out of the park) and alternative levels of use, management facilities, and services necessary to achieve park objectives.

IV./V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: MAJOR ISSUES

A. NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The following issues have been identified as needing resolution in fulfilling management objectives:

1. There is insufficient information available on floral and faunal resources to base sound decisions in planning and management.
2. No Executive Order 11593 survey has been conducted to identify cultural resources in the park.
3. The presence of man in and around the park may be impacting the natural scene. Baseline data is needed to monitor these impacts and their effect on visitor experience.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

To preserve the wildlife, spectacular cliffs, canyons, and other features of scenic, scientific, educational, and cultural value within Cedar Breaks National Monument.

B. VISITOR USE AND SAFETY

The following issues have been identified as needing resolution in fulfilling management objectives.

1. Underground the 12.47 KV powerline inside the south park boundary and through the campground to eliminate a safety hazard and improve aesthetic qualities of the park.
2. Reconstruct 6.2 miles of the main park road to correct structural and design deficiencies and provide safer access through the park.
3. Complete renovation of the water system started in 1985. Project completion requires replacing 1,550 feet of 2-inch galvanized main line with 6-inch PVC and elimination of structural deficiencies throughout the system to insure a safe drinking water supply for park employees and visitors.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

To increase visitor awareness of diverse hazards associated with use of the park throughout the year.

C. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

The following issues have been identified as needing resolution in fulfill management objectives.

1. Establish an open line of communication with various government agencies to provide a more efficient and better advised organization.
2. Become more actively involved with the operation of the Kolob Canyons section of Zion National Park through staffing and management of the new Kolob Canyons Visitor Center and administrative office facility.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

To work cooperatively with governmental agencies at all levels to reduce the adverse effects on park resources caused by mining, livestock grazing, hunting, timber harvest, energy development, and other high impact developments in areas surrounding the park.

17. Cedar Breaks National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 2054) of August 22, 1933.....

Page
146

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2054—Aug. 22, 1933—48 Stat. 1705]

WHEREAS it appears desirable, in the public interest, to exclude certain lands from the Dixie National Forest, Utah, and include said lands within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular cliffs, canyons, and features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest contained therein:

Now, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), and the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34), do proclaim and establish the Cedar Breaks National Monument and that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Utah be, and the same are hereby, excluded from the Dixie National Forest and included within the said national monument:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

T. 36 S., R. 9 W., sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

sec. 22, E $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3, S $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

sec. 23, all;

sec. 24, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$;

sec. 25, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$;

sec. 26, all;

sec. 27, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;

sec. 34, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;

sec. 35, all;

sec. 36, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1 to 7 inclusive.

T. 37 S., R. 9 W., sec. 1, lot 4;

sec. 2, all (unsurveyed);

sec. 3, lots 1, 2, and 3;

sec. 10, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

sec. 11, N $\frac{1}{2}$ (unsurveyed), and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;

sec. 12, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence [SEAL] of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

WILBUR J. CARR,

Acting Secretary of State.

6. Cedar Breaks National Monument

	Page
Boundary adjustment between the monument and the Dixie National Forest	Act of March 7, 1942
	152

An Act To adjust the boundaries of the Cedar Breaks National Monument and the Dixie National Forest, in the State of Utah, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 141)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That subject to valid existing rights the following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby eliminated from the Dixie National Forest and included in and made a part of the Cedar Breaks National Monument, subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto, to wit:

Salt Lake meridian: Township 36 south, range 9 west, west half southwest quarter section 22, west half west half section 27, west half west half section 34, west half of lot 8, section 36; township 37 south, range 9 west, west half of lot 3, section 1, lot 4, section 3, comprising four hundred and sixty-five and eighty-one one-hundredths acres.

SEC. 2. That subject to valid existing rights the following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby eliminated from the Cedar Breaks National Monument and included in and made a part of the Dixie National Forest, subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto, to wit:

Salt Lake meridian: Township 36 south, range 9 west, northwest quarter northeast quarter, north half northeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter, east half northwest quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter section 24, northwest quarter northeast quarter section 36, comprising one hundred and fifteen acres.

Dixie National Forest, Utah

Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah

8. Cedar Breaks National Monument

Boundaries revised-----Act of June 30, 1961 Page 401

An Act To add federally owned lands to, and exclude federally owned lands from, the Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 198)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to further the administration, enhance the setting, and promote the public appreciation and enjoyment of the Cedar Breaks National Monument, in the State of Utah, the lands in the State of Utah, particularly described as follows, to-wit: west half northwest quarter northeast quarter, west half southwest quarter northeast quarter, west half northwest quarter southeast quarter, northwest quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter, all situated in section 36, township 36 south, range 9 west, Salt Lake meridian, northeast quarter lot 8, section 36, township 36 south, range 9 west, Salt Lake meridian, west half northeast quarter northwest quarter, and northwest quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter, both situated in section 12, township 37 south, range 9 west, Salt Lake meridian, consisting of 111.4 acres, more or less, are excluded from Dixie National Forest and added to the monument.

Cedar Breaks
National Monu-
ment, Utah.
Land addition.

SEC. 2. The lands in the State of Utah particularly described as follows, to-wit: south half southeast quarter, section 15, township 36 south, range 9 west, Salt Lake meridian, north half lot 2, and south half lot 4, both in section 22, township 36 south, range 9 west, Salt Lake meridian, consisting of 129 acres, more or less, are excluded from the monument and added to Dixie National Forest.

Dixie National
Forest
Land addition.

SEC. 3. Lands added to the Cedar Breaks National Monument pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be administered in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, chapter 408 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented, and shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable to the monument. The lands added to the Dixie National Forest shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable to the national forest.

Administra-
tion.



3 1604 004 719 193

DATE DUE

Demco, Inc 38-293

